



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Unlike the Kievan state, the new state of Moscow was agricultural and not commercial. This gave rise to new problems, the greatest being the status of the agriculturist, the later serf, to whose conditions Professor Kluchevsky has given special attention. Conspicuous in the treatment of the rise of Muskovy is the remarkable study (vol. II, ch. VI), of Ivan IV, popularly known in history as Ivan the Terrible, whose extraordinary excesses and cruelties have so fascinated posterity that the real character of the brilliant and wharped barbarian is little known. With remarkable insight and power, in vital touch with the world from London to Pekin, he not only pushed the Russian territory to the Caspian and created organs of self-government, both local and central, but introduced the printing press, collected a large and valuable library and with a keen literary bent left us a wonderful revelation of himself in his own writings.

Among the topics of the third volume, which has just appeared from the press, is the period of troubles, sometimes called the Interregnum, the election and success of Michael, the change in the political institutions and the centralization of administration, peasant and agrarian conditions, the western influence and the great schism in the Russian church by which is meant "the separation of a large portion of the Russian orthodox community from the Orthodox church." On the agrarian conditions, Professor Kluchevsky writes with especial insight and conviction (chs. IX and X) for here he is on a subject on which he successfully advanced and maintained a theory all his own many years ago. Russian serfdom he claims was an evolutionary product and not all the result of this or that edict. On private lands a gradual decline of peasant or tenant debtors into a condition of servitude took place, while on the state lands the Muscovite system of collective responsibility on taxes worked toward the same end.

The fidelity or rather discrimination of the translator Mr. Hogarth in rendering the original into English has been severely criticized. By way of partial extenuation it should be said that the task of finding exact equivalents in English for the names of institutions unique to Russia is extremely difficult. Nevertheless when western parallels do not exist, it would be better to retain the Russian and explain the exact meaning in a note.

In conclusion, it should be added that a proper appreciation of this work presupposes a fair knowledge of Russian history. It is not altogether a connected story, but rather a series of essays or special studies woven into a history, being first given as lectures to his large student audiences at Moscow.

WM. E. LINGELBACH.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

KNAUTH, OSWALD W. *The Policy of the United States towards Industrial Monopoly*. Pp. 233. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

This monograph is an attempt to interpret, in a purely objective manner, the policy of the federal government towards industrial monopoly. This policy is determined, of course, by three agencies: namely, Congress, the

executive, and the supreme court. The first two chapters outline the policy of Congress, chapter I containing an account of the passage of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, and chapter II the history of anti-trust legislation since 1890. Chapter III presents the views and policies of the executives from President Harrison to President Taft, inclusive. The supreme court, however, has done more, our author believes, than the legislative or executive branches in outlining a policy towards monopoly, and, therefore, in chapter IV all the cases bearing upon the trust problem decided by the supreme court are briefly analyzed. It is hardly to be wondered at, in view of such an elaborate program, that the real significance of some of these decisions has not been perceived. For example, in the abstract of *United States v. Reading Company, et al.*, the author has missed the main point. The principal contention of the government in this case was that certain railroad and coal companies had entered into a combination general in scope, by means of which they monopolized the anthracite coal trade. The supreme court dismissed this charge, holding the case to be "barren of *documentary* evidence of solidarity." The supreme court did declare certain minor acts of the combination unlawful, but the combination itself was not dissolved, as the author's account would lead us to believe.

Chapter V well summarizes the earlier chapters. The conclusion is reached "that the government shows no evidence of ever having undertaken seriously a study of the trust problem, such as would be necessary for the formation of a definite and enlightened policy. Broadly speaking, Congress has accomplished nothing of note since the passage of the act of 1890; the executive has been largely impotent; and the supreme court, while displaying a growing, and finally well-nigh complete, grasp of the economic problems involved, has because of limitations inherent in its nature and functions, been unable to cope in a constructive way with the vast problem which confronts the country."

ELIOT JONES.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

KNEELAND, G. J. *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City.* Pp. xii, 334. Price, \$1.30. New York: The Century Company, 1913.

FLEXNER, ABRAHAM. *Prostitution in Europe.* Pp. ix, 455. Price, \$1.30. New York: The Century Company, 1914.

Some two or three years ago Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chanced to be chairman of a special grand jury investigating the white slave traffic in New York City. One result of this was the formation by Mr. Rockefeller and a few others of the bureau of social hygiene. The two volumes here referred to are the first publications of that bureau.

Mr. Kneeland approached his task in New York with the experience gained in a similar investigation made in Chicago a few years ago. In this volume we find a complete description of the existing situation in New York City and the relation it bears to the authorities. A large number of narrative accounts taken from actual life are given from the statements of victims of the evil. A